

THE PHRENOLOGICAL REVIEW.

The Journal of the Incorporated British Phrenological Society.

Edited by BERNARD HOLLANDER, M.D.

This number contains an article on :
"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND
CRIMINALS."

By Moriz Benedikt, M.D.,

Professor of Neuro-Pathology in the University of Vienna.

The responsibility for the facts and arguments embodied in the contributions published in this Journal dwells wholly with the respective authors.

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What is Phrenology ?

Phrenology is a system of physiological psychology, localising the various primary mental powers in definite regions of the brain, and is based on experimental, clinical and pathological evidence, besides that of practical observation.

Thus the intellectual and moral powers, the highest attributes of man, are located in the frontal lobes—*i.e.*, that part of the brain, the size of which distinguishes man from animals ; and the remaining lobes contain the centres for those fundamental feelings and emotions which form the character of the individual.

The size of the entire brain, therefore, is an indication of mental power, but whether that power is intellectual or lies in strength of feeling depends on the region which is most highly developed.

The size and shape of the brain can be estimated by the size and shape of the skull, a truth demonstrated repeatedly by the leading anatomists of the day.

Its ready method of diagnosing individual capacities and character renders Phrenology, not only the most practical system of psychology, but also an invaluable aid to the successful education of the young, to the treatment of crime, and the proper understanding of insanity.

B. H.

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**THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND
CRIMINALS.**

A Lecture delivered before the Vienna Legal Society.

BY

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When medical men and lawyers in the exercise of their professions come into contact with one another, they generally agree to differ. The subject on which their views diverge most widely is medico-legal psychology. The lawyer pours all his acquired knowledge into legal definitions and decisions; the medical man looks on his knowledge as a mass of crystal, to which in the course of progress new parts are continually added and from which old ones are washed away. The mass of lawyers stand on a foundation which is growing old. Their psychological views are antiquated and no longer tenable; they stand opposed to the views of naturalists, who look at the world through glasses which show man and his relations to external objects in the light of natural laws. While the lawyer still clings to metaphysical definitions of moral liberty, the medico-psychologist understands by psychical freedom the multiplicity of innate psychical tendencies on the basis of numerous modifying factors. He resolves the complicated psychological equations into their elements, and is uninfluenced by metaphysical questions, just as the mechanician studies the laws of motion without troubling himself about the metaphysics of force.

For us naturalists there is no doubt that man is the highest summit of the animal kingdom, not merely in a purely

anatomical sense, but also in a physiological, and further, in a psychological sense. We have no doubt that man in his psychological relations does not reach this summit in a partial development only, but that *all the psychological elements of the animal kingdom are present in man*, and reach qualitatively and quantitatively the highest grade of development. Hence we have the manifold mixtures of character. Who does not recognise in the peacock spreading his feathers, in the winding serpent, in the lion, fox, bee, farmhorse, bull and tiger, the types of human characteristics, as if they were exercises of nature for human specimens?

Science knows the wonderful consequences with which the general idea of genus, species, and individual, corresponds to the construction of the animal body to its minutest form. Even from the smallest bones, and often from single teeth, the zoologist distinguishes the genus and species of prehistoric animals, and not only their external form, but also their food, their mode of life, and the nature of the soil on which they lived. He is able also from these single elements to pronounce upon the character of the animal, whether it robbed or gathered, was bloodthirsty or gentle, whether it preserved its existence by superior force in attack or defence, or by stratagem, rapidity or invisibility.

To these anthropological elements, from every one of which we are able to draw remarkable conclusions as to the construction and existence of the animal, belongs the skull, from the formation of which we are able, with the assistance of other known elements, to draw the safest conclusions as to the psychological character of its possessor.

It is a highly probable hypothesis that the various types of skull coincide with different psychological characteristics. The danger of making too hasty deductions as to the connection between the formation of the skull and the type of character is great, but will be reduced to a minimum in the course of time. This adaptation of parallel facts of varieties of character and skulls is a problem to be solved. Observe the skulls of Chinese, Italians, Germans, or Moors, and you



will see types as different as the psychological types of these races. So we have also varieties of skull formation as regards individual character.

It was one of the fundamental doctrines of Gall that *the skull is a model of the brain*. It has been objected to, that there are in the skull very many accidental secondary prominences which have no counterparts in the brain. Fairly considered, however, this objection is not very material, inasmuch as it refers only to unimportant and changeable details, and comparatively rare abnormalities. No scientific man, even if he does not altogether agree with Gall, disputes the doctrine, that the construction of the skull is remarkably proportionate to the whole anthropological organisation in brutes and in man; and the whole of craniology, as it is understood by anatomists and anthropologists, would have no meaning if this idea were not the leading one.

That types of skull are generally connected with types of character may be concluded with safety from the results of craniology in the animal world, and from the study of skulls in different races.

Now, physiological experiments on animals, and pathological experiences and observations made on man, have shown us that *the brain surface represents the organ of special mental activity*; that from it movements are directed in such a succession as corresponds to the current of ideas and feelings, and that the form of the surface represents the framework in which the mental and sensitive life of man and his actions are confined. There is no longer any doubt that in all directions the boundaries are established, and that, in relation to them, the statement is true: "Man cannot alter himself; he can only develop himself."

We cannot as yet determine with sufficient accuracy the significance of the different parts of the brain surface. Still, it is already an acquisition of science to-day that the most anterior part of the brain is the seat of the intellect, the middle part the seat of psychical action requiring motor activity, and the most posterior part is the seat of the

sensations and feelings. The fundamental idea of Gall, that the psychical functions are localised in the brain, is confirmed by the most recent experimental physiology and cerebral pathology, and undoubtedly correct.

It is useful to remember how it happened that on a false scientific basis the doctrines of Gall on the localisation of psychical functions were set aside. It was by the experiments of Flourens, which appeared to prove that the brain is a single psychical organ, inasmuch as by slicing off the organ the functions were preserved up to a certain degree, until a certain point had been reached, when all the cerebral functions appeared to cease. Flourens' teaching that the brain acts as a whole dominated the minds of physiologists for many decades, hence the neglect of Gall, of whose important anatomical and physiological labours they knew nothing, but to-day these experiments are completely contradicted. *Gall's doctrine of the localisation of the psychical elements in the brain, rejected last century on the ground of prejudices and false experiments, is now an incontestable fact of exact science.* This fact cannot be handled by the ignorant, because, in order to appreciate it, the apparently most simple psychological processes must be decomposed into their elements.

I will make this clear by a simple example. A few decennia ago, speech was regarded as something placed ready in man by nature, and even the comparative study of language was unable altogether to solve this psychological riddle. But now pathology has taught us that there are cases in which speech may be lost almost independently of all other disturbances. Previously, in consequence of a false psychological analysis, speech was assigned to a simple cause. Nature, which makes no concession to theoretical convenience, showed different causes. I determined this controversy some years ago by a strict analysis of speech, showing that it is built up from different elements, which are localised in special parts of the brain. We have firstly the connection between the centres of sensation and certain nerves of the organs of articulation

(the tongue and muscles of the larynx), which gives rise to the original elements of speech, namely, cries and single syllables, as in the child. Others hearing these sounds retain them and use them as a means of intelligence. Later comes the art of reading, and these complicated sensations of sound and sight are retained as forms of memory—in another part of the brain. The ideas themselves are constructed of other elements of sensation, and then enter into combination with the preceding. In one series of cases, therefore, the ideas may be deficient, in another, the centres of verbal memory, in another the centres for the movements of articulation.

Clinical facts correspond to this analysis, and it is found that this mental activity of speech has different centres in the brain. The same is the case with most of the psychical functions.

Every act is composed of ideas, of urging or restraining feelings of pleasure or discomfort, and of motor-impulses. It, therefore, consists of different factors, and depends on different centres in the brain-cortex. Hence it would be wrong to attribute a complicated mental effort to one or other factor, and to make a distinct part of the brain alone responsible. One factor may incite to a certain kind of action, but in another lies the check to its performance, or such a positive preponderance that the resulting actual outward manifestation is often the very opposite of the first impulse.

In order, therefore, to analyse the mode of action in a man, and therefore also in criminals, it is not alone the product which should be known, but an analysis of each of the factors must precede and be strictly weighed to find whether some are not wanting, or are of doubtful value, and whether the counteracting influences are thereby removed, or the latter exhibit an unusual development.

Let me now glance at the psychology of crime. Consideration on this subject must be pointed in two directions, namely—First, in regard to the prominent positive or negative characteristic features in the several categories of crime, and second in regard to the psychological unity of crime. For on

this point there can be no doubt, namely, that the same criminal propensity which in one individual leads to a criminal act, in another is neutralised by the counterpoise of the other factors, and that under definite political, social, national, and other relations the same propensity breaks out, which in the same individual constitution under other conditions would have remained latent. I will here adduce some features which appear specially to give rise to the commission of crime.

One of these is a fancy for virtuosity, owing to a perverted skill, which plays a great part with the forgers of banknotes, with pickpockets and burglars. I scarcely need assert that the same tendency in an intellectually and morally gifted person might give rise to many follies and absurdities, but would not necessarily pervert the whole conditions of existence.

A second characteristic feature which becomes the psychological foundation of many categories of crime is a relapse of human nature into *nomadism*. Such men cannot continue in one place and in a confined space, and a moderate activity is to them for any long time impossible. Change of place, neighbourhood, and occupation is for them such an urgent impulse that they cannot resist it. Mountainous countries and great plains especially predispose to this restlessness. This characteristic feature plays an important part in the psychology of vagrancy, of vagabond thieves, of robbery, of poachers and smugglers. In well constituted men this restlessness leads to wandering, to change of business and enterprise, and to fondness for travelling, and the speciality of bold explorers springs from high intellect and great energy. This very characteristic may be the reason why normally organised men step forth out of everyday life and perform actions which are universally advantageous.

Another basis of crime is formed by dislike of work, and may be the result of a bad education, but may be developed in a psychological form in individuals in whom corporeal exertion does not create a certain feeling of pleasure, but causes unpleasant sensations, which they can overcome only under certain circumstances of compulsion. This peculiarity may

also be developed in a high degree without becoming the basis of crime, if work is not the essential condition of active existence. In connection with the dislike of work, the love of enjoyment is a powerful incitement to crime, because, on the one hand, means of living out-of-doors are wanting, and, on the other, together with the love of enjoyment, the motor and mental energy is not present to procure the means of living and of enjoyment. Both impulses lead to crime when that ethic constitution or development is wanting which is necessary to the foundation of a powerful feeling of what is right.

A further fundamental element, which stands in psychological contrast to dislike of work, is an excessive physical consciousness of strength, which leads to arrogance, and therefore to the pleasure of misusing strength against the weak. This impulse leads to the love of bullying, cruelty and manslaughter, if a higher intellect is absent which should turn the feeling of strength in a right direction, and there is also absent a complete ethical consciousness which should prevent misuse of power.

I will here allude to an impulse which is of great significance in the psychology of crime. We frequently observe in certain forms of disease that attacks of illness of more or less short duration, alternate with more or less long healthy intermissions. We designate these pathological states as *epileptiform*. In the domain of vices we have something similar in that peculiar alteration of the different conditions of tension in the central nervous system, called by the Germans "quarterly intoxication," *i.e.*, a temporary dipsomania returning with a certain regularity. The same thing is observed in criminals, for instance in habitual thieves, who, being temporarily affected with the deepest remorse, are fortified with the best resolutions. They behave for a time in a most exemplary manner until they relapse again, and indeed, as they unanimously express themselves, from an irresistible impulse. I would designate this state, which is of great importance to the practical doctrine of criminal punishment, by the expression of "moral epilepsy."

If we turn to the psychology of special crimes, we shall see that the peculiar appropriate impulse to their commission, the form of the whole psychological product, is exceedingly different in its composition of factors. One of the most important impulses in the psychology of crime is the very deficient development of the sentimental life in particular, and, together with this, of the sentiment of rectitude. Hence it happens that so many criminals are never penetrated by a feeling of their guilt or show any repentance. They may perhaps feel and dread the material consequences of crime, but they are deficient in the feeling of moral guilt. This ethical weakness may be congenital, or may arise from deficient education.

Now let us examine the case of murder. Manifold are the motives which lead to premeditated murder, and we may even maintain that many murderous deeds are committed in certain circumstances only by better-constituted natures, while the crime in selfish and lower natures under similar circumstances is not committed. To this category belong murders from wounded honour, and within it are also included many murderous acts committed under certain circumstances of cultivated and social life, which are impossible under other conditions. To it belong also partly the murderous deeds from religious or political fanaticism, which generally involve a complete abandonment of the most vital individual interests in favour of an idea.

In ordinary murder for robbery and attended with violence, criminal covetousness is the first impulse, *i.e.*, the struggle to obtain unlawfully the possession of the means of existence or of enjoyment. In such a criminal the consciousness must be more or less clear that he cannot obtain for himself those means by his own physical or mental labour, or he has no pleasure in such labour. In the professional robber there are usually added the arrogant feeling of strength and its terrible consequences, or the pleasurable feeling of surpassing cunning, and further, perhaps, the nomadic tendency and, moreover, want of conscience or ethical idiocy. Covetousness

ethical weakness of mind, pleasure in the imaginary or actual conviction of obtaining the desired means of existence by work when mental or bodily power is deficient, or the dislike of taking this power any longer into account—such are the factors out of which the psychological product of assassination for the love of gain is composed.

Violence of temperament, continuance of a strongly excited dislike, overweening feeling of power of pleasure in exercising strength, weakness of intellect and of ethical development, form the psychological basis of rough manslaughter, as well as of murder from revenge with slight motives.

The psychology of theft is not simple. Excessive pleasure in revelling and disgust for work form the peculiar basis of the common thievish nature. These are the impulses which cause the consciousness of the balance between *meum* and *tuum* to be disturbed and finally to disappear altogether. That such a thievish nature, when it acquires wealth, does not develop itself is clear, for whoever has the means of revelling and wants nothing to work for has no need to be a thief. Besides, there comes in the burglar, as well as in the pickpocket, the love of virtuosoship, and in the former there is also the pleasure of conspiracy.

The kleptomania of hysterical persons is worthy of observations. They desire to possess everything without making use of it.

Amongst thieves relapse is very common. In habitual thieves moral epilepsy can be observed in its most striking form.

According to what has been stated, the whole psychological *ego* is affected in the thief, but the ethical and motor *ego* and the intellectual in a more limited degree. It need hardly be explained that with a highly developed intellect a thief will rarely result, more likely a deceiver. Stealing is too bad for such a one.

If we now enquire on the ground of these empirical experiences and their psychological analysis, whether certain changes cannot be detected in the brain or skull of such

criminals, we shall find that we have no need to seek the foundation of crime in *local* developmental alterations, but that excesses and defects of constitution and development must be present in the three great centres of ideas, motion and sensation. [He would, indeed, betray great ignorance of phrenological teaching who would pronounce a man a thief, because of a large development of "acquisitiveness," or a murderer because of a large organ of "destructiveness."—EDITOR.]

If we look at the surface of the brain, we see convolutions divided by fissures. In the development of the human brain this system of fissures is complicated by the fact that new cerebral convolutions grow out from the deep parts. While, in the brains of animals the appearance and completion of certain fissures is a mark of progress, being the expression of newly-appearing or further completed parts of the brain, *the prominence and the preponderance of the fissures in man forms a sign of arrested development.* For this condition arises from the circumstance that certain convolutions remain stationary in the deep parts and have not arrived at their full development. We see this condition in the brains of criminals, particularly in the superior parietal area [corresponding to the location of "conscientiousness"—EDITOR.] On the other hand, the temporal lobes [the seats of the animal propensities—EDITOR] are greatly developed.

Another important relation to be observed is that between the posterior cerebral lobes and the cerebellum. In the brains of the lower animals the cerebellum is completely exposed, whereas in man it is covered almost entirely by the occipital lobes. There was no example known of a man in whom this covering was wanting, until I showed brains of murderers in whom this deficiency existed. In the normal brain, too, the occipital lobes do not stand much higher than the other parts of the inferior surface of the brain, while in the murderers' brains, shown by me, the posterior part of the lower surface rises up steeply, owing to the reduced size of the occipital lobes. [The phrenological significance of these

deficient occipital lobes in murderers is that therein phrenologists locate the centres for the social affections, attachment to wife, parents, family and home; and the reason why these feelings do not check the conduct of murderers as they do that of normal people may be explained by the arrested development of this part of the brain.—EDITOR.]

We have found the brains of murderers to be of a low grade of development and the question will be asked whether this is not already visible in the skull. If such be the case, we should have the advantage of being enabled to announce during life the probability of the existence of cerebral abnormalities.

If in a normal skull we measure the distance in a straight line existing between the auditory canal and the most prominent part of the occiput, we shall find it to amount to two-fifths or more of the sagittal diameter, *i.e.* the distance from the glabella (root of the nose) to the occipital protuberance. In the skulls of criminals this first line reaches one-third, or one-fourth only, or even less, of the second. I call this "brachycephalia occipitalis," occipital shortheadedness.

In the second place, it will be seen that the difference in height between the highest point of the forehead and the crown of the head in normal persons is but small ($1\frac{1}{2}$ cm.). In the skulls of typical criminals it is considerable, as much as seven centimetres, and this proportion I call "parietal steepness." [The forehead being low, and the crown of the head, the region of the egotistic sentiments, being highly developed, would account for this steepness.—EDITOR].

Moreover, the two halves of the head, even in normal people, are seldom symmetrical, but in no case is the fact so striking as in common murderers and habitual thieves, and in addition the posterior surface of their skulls is very flat.

An examination of habitual criminals made in Austrian prisons revealed all these characteristics, the shortening and flattening of the occiput, the parietal steepness, the temporal development and the assymetry of the two sides of the skull.

Those in whom these characteristics were most marked were the incurable. They represent the proper criminal natures, and they bear on their skulls the marks of Cain.

Only a psychology founded on the basis of natural science, and which takes into account the abnormities of cerebral development and of cranial structure, is capable of unravelling the complicated processes of crime.

A knowledge of criminal psychology is important for the award of the right degree of punishment and to judge the possibility of amendment. When anyone with a fierce temperament and an arrogant consciousness of strength has been mentally ill-developed, has learned only the roughest hand-labour, and has not been educated in morals, he may still become a useful member of society if his intellect and his talents are developed and the slumbering better feelings awakened, which will act as a restraint to his lower nature. When his nature is such that his criminal impulses are unchecked, there is no chance of improvement and there is no advantage in setting such a criminal free, for he will again commit a crime. It should be carefully considered, also, whether exemplary conduct in a prison is a sign of improvement, for a criminal nature acts differently under restraint than when at liberty.

It is not to be assumed, however, that because we have found special brain-types to be peculiar to criminals, that men so constituted must necessarily commit crime. The question here is only as to *predisposition*, just as we say that people with a narrow chest have a predisposition to tuberculosis, or children of insane parents have a predisposition to insanity. It must always depend on a number of conditions whether a nature predisposed to crime will actually become criminal, and the clearer we are as to the psychological and anthropological marks by which the disposition may be revealed, the more surely shall we prevent crime by education and watchfulness.

Superficial readers have reproached me, that if the view taken by me be correct, punishment must be abolished. Such

would be the case if the doctrine of responsibility, as taught by most jurists, were the necessary basis of legislation. The true basis, however, is the protection of normal persons from the ethically degenerate, and the necessary degree of this protection is an essential measure for the severity of the punishment. The only consequence of my doctrine of the correction of criminals on the ethic plan would be the abolition of the death penalty. In those cases where the criminal is to be regarded as incurable and his crime dangerous, future justice will punish more severely by rightly appreciating the views advanced by me. The modern doctrine of judicial punishment is evidently in a false condition, because it always sets free criminals whose relapse is certain, and allows them to commit fresh crimes. Of what importance, then, must it be if the anthropological study of the brain, the skull, and the head, offers us the prospect of determining, at least, in a portion of cases, with scientific clearness, when a relapse is to be expected. Criminal psychology must supply the factors of which in each case, and in each group of cases, crime is composed, and must determine whether imprisonment and education have eradicated, or can eradicate a part of the factors and the predisposing impulses.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND REVIEWS.

CASES FROM MEDICAL PAPERS CONFIRMING PHRENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

In "The Mental Functions of the Brain" and "Scientific Phrenology" we have demonstrated that the frontal lobes contain those centres which are distinctly human, that is, the centres for the purely intellectual operations and moral sentiments.

In the *British Medical Journal* of December 13th, 1902, this observation is confirmed by Prof. Francesco Durante, Director of the Surgical Clinic, University of Rome, who cites

eight cases of tumor of the frontal region showing disturbance "of the most elevated functions of the mind," and gives the blow to the pretensions of the *British Medical Journal* to the value of the New Phrenology, by saying:—"That for the solutions of various problems concerning the functions of the several regions of the *human* brain, operative surgery and pathological anatomy are more useful than experimental physiology, which has *animals* only at its disposal."

Prof. Durante also confirms in this paper our observation that the site of the centre for general sensibility is in the parietal lobes, the region which we have shown to be involved in "melancholic" states of mind.

Dr. Tredinnick in the *British Medical Journal* of 24th November, 1900, also cites a case of fracture of the parietal bone resulting in an attempt at suicide. Numerous similar cases may be found in the books cited.

The same author cites another case of fracture of the left mastoid process from a kick behind the ear from a horse. Patient became maniacal and had to be sent to an asylum. Phrenologists will see therein a confirmation of another of their localisations.

Dr. Churton, in the *British Medical Journal* of February 2nd, 1901, gives a case of "curious acts and mistimed humour" in a patient who had a tumour in the third right frontal convolution, which is the convolution wherein the old phrenologists located the faculty of "wit and humour."

Yet another instance, taken from the daily Press, where a phrenological physician could have saved several lives. On the 26th February, 1904, an inquest took place on the body of Mr. Charles Tootell, a well-known Surveyor and Estate Agent, of Maidstone, who had committed suicide after killing his wife and daughters. It was shown that he was under treatment for middle-ear disease, and his case corresponds with those quoted in the "Mental Functions of the Brain," where we have shown that when middle-ear disease affects the adjacent brain, dangerous impulses are liable to arise.

A PHRENOLOGICAL THESIS FOR A DOCTOR DEGREE.

Dr. Chas. E. Sargent, of New Haven, Connecticut, informs us that he obtained his diploma as graduate of the famous Yale University last spring, on a thesis entitled: "A re-examination of the doctrine of Gall and Spurzheim in the light of recent science, with a consideration of its philosophical implicates."

REPORT OF MEETINGS.

The session of the Incorporated British Phrenological Society opened on September 14th, with a successful social meeting, when songs and other musical items were interspersed with the phrenological part of the proceedings. Four new members were elected.

The President, *Mr. J. Millott Severn*, in a few opening words encouraged the study of phrenology. No science, he said, was more interesting, and it could be utilised even by those whose knowledge of it was only elementary. He mapped out the course of study for beginners and advanced students, and described the present position of phrenology. He thought it was now taking a higher place, due undoubtedly to the work of the Society. One of Mr. Severn's practical observations should be noted by all phrenologists; he referred to the cranial indications of the temperaments, and called attention to the fact that a large organ of Firmness is found invariably in persons with the motive temperament, a large organ of Hope and Cheerfulness in the vital, and large Ideality in the mental or nervous temperament.

Mr. J. B. Eland gave a short address, in which he dwelt on "Environment" as a subject requiring increased attention by phrenologists. By environment he meant the social position, the extent to which influence of friends could be counted on, the capital at the back of the person seeking phrenological advice, hereditary conditions, educational advantages, and the like. It was not sufficient for a phrenologist to merely diagnose a person's abilities and talents, but he should enter into his circumstances, and, if necessary, help to lift him out

of himself. A sympathetic phrenologist would in this way assist his clients to overcome their adverse circumstances. A word of counsel was also given to those who obtained phrenological advice. If their environment was unfavourable they would do well to quietly anticipate events by preparing themselves for more congenial-spheres of work. For instance, the hobby that was being pursued in spare time, by being thoroughly cultivated, might ultimately become a means of livelihood.

Mr. James Webb described the phrenological points of a lady, who acknowledged that what was said in regard to her was quite accurate. He also gave a short account of his recent experiences, and referring to Mr. Eland's address on "Environment," he said he guaranteed that any person using phrenology as a guide to his conduct and ability always improved, never deteriorated. Therefore, the more men learn to understand phrenology, the more they would be able to rise superior to, and overcome their environment, if it is against them.

Dr. Hollander, who followed, analysed the reasons why phrenology, notwithstanding a fair number of recent good books on the subject, still meets with so little acceptance amongst learned men, and he thought that the chief reason was that scientists had not yet learned the very important, though simple fact, that the brain subserves not only the intellect but also the feelings and passions. It puzzles them that there are large heads with very inferior intellects, and that some small-brained men are very clever; and, not being able to explain such cases, they declare it impossible that any deductions can be drawn from the size and shape of heads. Phrenologists should endeavour to explain in their lectures that only the frontal lobes, and not the entire head, bear any relation to the intellect, and that the feelings and animal instincts are related to the remainder of the brain. If we can enlighten scientists on this point, they will make investigations in that direction, and we need not wait long to get abundant evidence from this source, which will favour phrenology.



Remittances and orders for *The Phrenological Review* should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Journal Fund, Edgar Gardner, Esq., 78, Edith Grove, Fulham Road, London, S.W.

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British Phrenological Society (Incorporated),

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THE OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY

is the investigation and promulgation of Phrenology, and the study of such kindred subjects as the Physiology of the Brain, Craniology, Anthropology, Psychology, and Educational Science.

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THE FOLLOWING MEETINGS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED:—

Tuesday, 10th October, 1905;

SPECIAL MEETING, WITH SUNDRY ADDRESSES.

JOHN BAMFORD SLACK, Esq., M.P., is expected to preside.

Thursday, 9th November, 1905:

**GREAT ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING
OF PROVINCIAL AND LONDON MEMBERS.**

Tuesday, 12th December, 1905.

Papers on "CONTINUITY,"

By Messrs. J. M. SEVERN and J. P. BLACKFORD.

F. R. WARREN, Hon. Secretary.